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JAMES MONROE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the said tribes, on the part and in behalf of the said tribes, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, of and concerning all matters relating to the United States and the said nations of Indians on one part; and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribe of Indians.

Art. 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky bay and the mouth of Portage river; thence, running south with said line, to the line established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above fort Lawrence to Laramie's store; thence, westerly, with the last mentioned line, to the eastern line of the reserve at Laramie's store; thence, with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's; at the head of the navigable water thereof; thence, east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid; thence, down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at fort Wayne; thence, with the lines of the last mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the north bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence, down on the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence, with the said line, south, to the middle of said Miami river, opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 2. The Pottawattamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the state of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, down the middle of the said Miami river, to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, north forty five miles; thence, west, so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence, to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

Art. 4. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky; To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Lower Sandusky; To the Shawnee tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two

hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta; To the Pottawattamie tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit; To the Ottawa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit; To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit; To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity; And the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Delaware, tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville, to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively, in specie.

Art. 5. The schedule hereunto annexed, is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnee, tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations, therein contained.

Art. 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondoe, Lanyau, Ronlayau, Dawaton, Manocue, Tanyaudau, tanson, and Hudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tahawmadoyaw, captain Harris, Isahowonay, Joseph Tawyou, captain Smith Coffeehouse, Running About, and Wipingstick, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence, down the said river, on the east side, with the meanders thereof, at a high water mark to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence, and from the beginning, east so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Gataweketa or Black Hoof, Byaseke or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemencioo or Big Snake, Oshawakeak or Yellow Feather, Chakalawah or the Tail's End, Pemihala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Colour, chiefs of the Shawnee tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Peethaha or Falling Tree, and to Onowakemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawnee tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnee settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Quatawape or Captain Lewis, Shekaghkela or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnee tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawuxaheno or the White Man, Oquasheno or Joe, and Willagasheno or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawnee and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain forty-eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the

commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia Military Reservation, with that Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, from the crossings above fort Lawrence to Laramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly with the first mentioned line, and westerly with the second mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain five miles square, the centre of which tract is to be where the old tract crosses the said fork and one other tract to contain three miles square, on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village.

Art. 7. And the said chiefs or their successors may at any time they may think proper, convey to either or the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

Art. 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, below Conghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William McCulloch, who was killed in August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, near Mangangon, and who are quarter blood Wyandot Indians, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run, thence, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Conghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Mangangon, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty acres of

land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning, west for quantity.

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the corner of said Spicer's cornfield, thence, up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, one mile, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawnee chief Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the southeast side of the river, and one quarter on the northwest side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawnee chief captain Logan, or Sp-magelabe who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the Great Auglaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawa Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which said Shane now lives, thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

To James McPherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty eight miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horonu, or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres on the Sandusky river, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvement.

To Alexander D. Godfrey and Richard Godfrey, adopted children of the Pottawattamie tribe and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country heretofore ceded to the United States by the Pottawattamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondagame, or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, above Roche de Boul, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

Art. 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their intercourse with the government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky river. And agent for simple purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawnees, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog creek, and at Blanchard's creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Melake for the use of the agent for the Shawnees.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him or the persons attached to the agency.

Art. 10. The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, Hog creek, and Lewistown.

Art. 11. The stipulations contained in

The treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Art. 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the the secretary of war, in favour of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals, hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment; that is to say:

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scotts towns, twelve hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jeromes town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawnees, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

Art. 13. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to be Shawnees, being one half of five years' annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by the treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawnee and Seneca tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe in specie, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Art. 14. The United States reserve to the proper authority, the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents, the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers, should the same be found necessary.

Art. 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandots, Shawnees, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Art. 16. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawattima tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved, for the use of the said Indians, by the treaty of Detroit, to one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, in the territory of Michigan, is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

Art. 17. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians, the value of any improvements which they may be entitled to in consequence of the lines established by this treaty.

Art. 18. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of congress, passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States between the United States' Military Tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

Art. 19. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Zeehaw, or James Armstrong, and to Sanon-doyouayquaw, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs

of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as is hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandots, Seneca, and Shawnee, Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots, of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village.

Art. 20. The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville on the south side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan, or McCarthys village; which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe, upon the usual condition of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued.

Art. 21. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan M. Arthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandots, Seneca, Shawnee Delaware, Pottawattima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

LEWIS CASS,
DUNCAN MCARTHUR

In presence of

Wm. Turner, Sec'y to the Commissioners
John Johnston, Indian Agent,
B. F. Sickney, Indian Agent,
W. Knaggs, Indian Agent,
G. Godfrey, Indian Agent,
R. A. Forsyth, jr. Sec'y Ind. Department.

Secret Interpreters.

William Conner Peter Ryley,
H. W. Walker, Henry I. Hunt,
John R. Walker, Jos. Vance,
James M. Pherson, Jonathan Leslie,
F. Duchonquet, Alvan Coe,
A. Shane, John Gunn,
L. B. Beauprand, C. I. Cass, Lt. U. S. Army.

Chippewas.

Wasonnezo, x
Okemance, or the young chief, x
Shinguar, or Cedar, x
Kinobe, x
Chinguagin, x
Sheganack, or black bird, x
Mintougaboit, or the devil standing, x
Wastuau, x
Penquam, x
Chemokomon, or American, x
Papecum-gai, x
Mawash, or heard fell down, x
Potaquam, x
Pensawgesic, the jay bird, x
Weab-kewen, or the White Man, x
Waynace, x

Pottawattimas.

Metes, x
Wynemac, x
Wynemakons, or the Front, x
Ocheackabee, x
Conge, x
Wankeway, x
Perish, x
Tonguish, x
Papekitcha, or Flat Belly, x
Medomin or Corn, x
Saguemai, or Mungeto, x
Wawacee, or Full Moon, x
Ninwicheemon, x
Missononsai, x
Waysagus, x
Nanonamee, x
Nanonakau, x
Meanqueah, x
Wawenoke, x
Ashenckazo, x
Nanemuckuck, x
Ashk-bec, x
Makool, x
Wabin-heway, or White Elk, x
Gabriel, or Cabinai, x
Waishit, x
Naonquay, x
Meshawgonay, x
Nuchetash, x
Skewicaca, x
Chechak, or Crane, x

Wyandots.

Dunquad, or Elk King, x
Rununda, or War Pole, x
Aronuc, or Cherokee Boy, x
T. Aruntue, or Between the Logs, x
D. Wotondt, or John Hicks, x
T. Underasoy, or Geo. Punch, x
Mehonkue, x
Undauwan, or Matthew, x
Delawares.
Kithingheland, or Anderson, x

Puechbuck, or Capt. Beaver,
Tahungertoppi, or Capt. Pipe,
Clamatonockis,
Awelless, or Whirlwind,
Shawnees.

Catewekasa, or Black Hoof,
Bissaka, or Wolf,
Pomthe, or Walker,
Shemenetu, or Big Snake,
Chacafowa, or Tail's End,
Pemihata, or Perry,
Othawakeska, or Yellow Feather,
Wawathethaka, or Capt. Reed,
Tecum-qua,
Quitewa War Chief,
Chacksca, or Captain Tom,
Quitawepes, or Capt. Lewis.

Senecas.

Methomes, or Civil John,
Sacourewceghia, or Wiping Stick,
Shekoghkell, or Big Turtle,
Aquasheno, or Joe,
Wakenuceno, or White Man,
Samendue, or Capt. Sigore,
Skillway, or Robbin,
Dasquoerun.

Ottawas.

Tontagimi, or the Dog,
Misquegin M'Carthy,
Pontiac,
Oquenoxas,
Tashmwa,
Nowk-sick,
Wabekeighks,
Kin-waba,
Twaatum,
Supay,
Nashkema,
Kuwashewon,
Kusha.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Dooquoed, or half king; Routoudu, or Warpole; Tayou-rontoyau, or Between the logs; Dawgous, or John Hicks; Manocue, or Thohas; Tayoucautausau, or George. Punch; and Hawdowuwaugh, or Matthews.

And, after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hooque, Routoudu, Mahoma, Naatoua, Mauanawo, Marun-quaws, Nayuhanky, Abram Williams, sen. Squautaugh, Tayouanana, Pataw-quevous, Dasharows, Trayhe ou Hay-oo you, Maydounaytove, Neudooslaa Diecal routousay, Dautouyemaugh, Daouawna, Matsaycaanyourie, James Ranken, Sentumass, Tahautoshowweda, Madudara, Shaudouaye, Shamadecsy, Sommodowot, Mo-ataau, Nawottomaugh, Maurau-kinghaw, Pawtoelowe, Shavdoyeayouro, Showno, Dashoree, Senowdowor, Loayitooraw, Mawskattaugh, Tahawspodebeys, Hauranawreudee, Shaurumom, Tayau-rontoyau, Roumelay, Nadocays, Carry-umandutaugh, Bigarms, Madonrawcays, Hauranoot, Syerundash, Tahorowsemdee, Roosayn, Dautoreay, Nashawtomos, Skawduutotee, Sanorowsha, Nantennee, Youasha, Aumatourow, Ohoutabon, Tayougaugawoyou, Soontecree, Doo-toouau, Hawreewacudee, Yourahau, Townoteshaw, Syowewatough, Cayyou, Omuzteshaw, Gausawaugh, Skashoways-squaw, Mawdordoo, Narowyschau, Naw-cay, Iuhowhayeato, Myatouka, Tawo-downa, Youhreo, George Williams, Ohar-vatoy, Saharossor, Isaac Williams, Squin-dates, Mayentohot, Lewis Coon, Iatou-que, or John Coon, Tawaumanocay, or E. Wright, Owawitauw, Iot-traudee, Tomat-sahosi, Surrahoss, Tayourethorycow, Sandotoss, Towortoudu, or Big Ears, Tawo-matsara, Tanoroudoyou, or Two. Daure-hau, Daurereu, Trautouhawcetough, Yon-reouquas, or the widow of the Crane, Caunayoma, Hootomorrow, Tawesho, Daugauay, Toumon, Hoogaudoorow, Newdestoutow, Dawhawhouk, Daushou-techawk, Sawaronuis, Nororow, Tawwas, Tawarorons, Neshanstay, Toharatoregh, Teurawitueawaw, Youshindauyato, Tawo-sanays, Sadowerait, Iawowitowok, or Fox Widow, Sauratoudo, or William Zane, Hayanoie, or Ebenezer Zane, Mawcashar-row, or wirow M'Collock, Susanah, Teshawough, Bawows, Tamatarank, Razor, Rahitaua Cadouore, Shaypelaurew, Tatra-row, Cucha, Yourowon, Jabyounasakra, Tanorawayou, Howewquawdorow, Gooyea-mice, Dautsaqua, Madamdo, Sanoreeshoe, Hawleeyatausay, Gearoohce, Matoskraw-look, Dawweeshoe, Jawyowawot, Naoud-seoranasaurayk, Youcorurays, Scottush, Berroymich, Hoondeshotch, Ishuskeah, Dusharaw, Odewaus, Duyewale, Roce-youtacolo, Hoonorowoutacolo, Howarow-duro, Nawanaupelo, Toliomanona, E-kirami, Iyyahwkanohale, Aushewho-

wole, Schowondashres, Mondushvqeta, Tayondakele, Giverishes, Soorteebuck-koh, Soyenturaw, Tudee, Tahoroshogawaw, Irakhasquaw, Ishocameusuwai, Curouey-yottel, Noriyettee, Biyarech, Teatetea, The thirty thousand acres for the Seneca upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Sywaurantau, Nawwene, Joseph, Iecum'ough, or Picking up a club, Ornuhaotodee, or Turn over, Taudauras, or Split the river, Tahowtoorains, or Jo-Smeech, Iemondure Yellow bay, Dash-owrowramou, or Drift ing sand, Hausatun-asquas, Hamyautuhew, Tahocayn, How-dautauwe, or King George, Standing Bones, Caybaga, or Fisher, Suthemoore, Red Skin Mentatuechoore, Hyasaskraman, or Knife in his hand, Running About, John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Cauwauay, or Striking, Rewauyesto, or Carrying the news, Half up the Hill, Tiewyouduoy, or G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Caugooshow, or Clearing up, Mark on his Hip, Cap an-Hams, Ictauue, or Crying often, Taunero-yea, or Two companies, Haudonwows, or Stripping the river, Ishohabasay, or Tali chief, Tahowmndoyou, Howyowway, or Paddling, Clouding up, Youwauowtoyoyou, or Burnt his body, She ouyowwee, or Sweet foot, Tashaugains oany, or Holding his hand about, Oharrow odee, or Turning over, Hautumamout, Sarrowasutamatay, or Striking sword, Sadudeto, Oshouney, or Burn-ber berry, Hard Hickory, Curescetan, Yawropocay, or Isaac, Yourowowwonee, Newauyaro, Tayourowe, or Old foot, Taousadtee, Syenout, or Give it to her, Taousough, or Bunch on his forehead, Tyadusout, or Joshua Hendricks, Traushaushawor, or Cross the arms, Henry, Youwaydayea, or the Island, Armstrong, Shake the Ground, His Neck Down, You-heno, Towotoyoudu, or Looking, at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco Standing Stone, Ronunais, or Wiping stick, Tanduhate, or Large bones, Hamachagave, House Fly, or Maggot, Roudouma, or Sap running, Big Belt, Cat Bone, Sammy, Taongaui, or Round the point, Ramuye, or Hold the sky, Mentoududu, Howyowant, Slippery Nose, Tauslowquoway, or Twenty wives, Hoogaurow, or Mad man, Coffee House, Long Hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Tje Black Hoof, Pomthe, or Walker, Piaseka, or Wolf, Shemenutu, or Snake, Ohawakeska, or Yellow feather, Penethata, or Perry, Chacafawa, or the End of the tail, Quitawee, or War chief, Sachachewa, Wawew-wela, Wawewela, or Bright horn, Otharow, or yellow, Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Nawabetsucka, Cawawecucka, Thoku che-ma, Setakashko, Topee, or James Sander, Meshenewa, Tatiapi, Pochaw, Alawaynotaksh, Lullaway, or Perry, Wabemee, Nemekorhee, Nenepemeshhequa, or Cornstalk, Sherhe Shawabagheke, N-hew-keka, Thakoska, or David M'Nair, Skapa-lake, Shapoquara, Peapsheska, Quach-quona, Quotowame, Nitasheka, Thakaka, or Spy buck, Pkuhekake, Tewa-kwota, or James Blue Jacke, C-lawesa, Quaho, Ka-keichheka, or W. Perry, Swapee, Pecke, or Davy Baker, Skkapowa, or George McDougall, Chepakoso, Shemay, or Sam, Chikoska, or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Weeasesaka, or Captain Reed, Lewaytaka Tegosheta, or George, Shekacumsheska, Weshehemo, Mawenatcheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Bap-tiste, Waywalapee, Peshequame, Chakalakee, or Tom, Keywaypee, Egoacum-shesqua, Wabepes, Aquashesqua, Pemorah, Nepaho, Takepee, Topesheska, Lathawano-mo, Sowaghkoto, or Yellow clouds, Meen-kesheska, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapaska, Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathouakata, Day, tokohes, Pasleshe, Shesheloo, Quanaqua-Kelkon, Togshesha, Capowa, Ethawaknee Quakesha, Capea, Thakacheway, The man going up the hill, Magotha, Tecum-tequa, Telepakotha, Kenen ha, Sheatwa, Shabawason, Koghkela, Akopee, or a Heap of any thing, Lamatothe, Keshs, Pankoor, Peitchha, or Peter, Metchepeleh, Cap-peak, Shorawame, Wawaleepesheska, Merewensheka, Nanemepahoo, or Trotter, Pa-michepetoo, Chelqua, Teletce, Leshesho, Nawabashika, or white feather, Skenakeshe, Tenakee Shemka, Pasheto, Thia-cheto, Metchemetche, Chakowa, Lawath-ska, Poicheitee, or the Man without a tail, Awaubneshaw, Paacoma, Lamakesha-ka, Papashow, Weahakesha, Pewaypee, Totah, Canqua, Skepakutehka, Welvis-sa, Kitahoe, Neentakoshe, O-haishie, Chilo-see, Quilaisha, Mawethaque, Akespee, Que-lence. The tract of five miles square, at Hog creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Peehitha, Onowashim, Pemaheyur, Wabekesheska, Leesoo, Pohawees, Shemagadabie, Nish-gakshuka, Papa Kootepa, Meamepetoo, Wewawenaka, Pefika, Keiuckepce, Lawit-chete, Epaume, Chsnacke, Jose, Lanaw-yocka, Wawatashewa, Ketakosha, Shashe-kopesh, Lakot, Quinaka.

The tract of four, eight square miles, in-cluding Lewis town, is to be equally divid-ed among the following persons, namely: Shawnees-Colonel Lewis Polly Kizer Three-exception, or Weed Calosere Vamaueks, Wawcum,ee Saitlewa Nay-

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us, namely:
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abepe Wosheta Nepamago Willesque Sa
lock Walahe Silversmith Siatha Toseluo
Jemmy McDonald Jackson Mobawk Tho
mas Silverheels John Wewabhee Cassie
Aishena Frenchman Squesenau Goochunt
Manweelie Wahnee Billy Thawwame
Wopqitty Naywale Big Turtle Molawat
Nawalippa Razor Blue Tick Nerer Falling
Star Hala Clock Hisscock Esquadeeto
George Bussomme Sauhanoe Joseph Sco
towe Battase Crow Shilling Scotta Now
pour N meawab Quemauto Snife Captain
T uddio o Sunrise Sowget Deshaui Little
Lewis Jacques Tonaout Swaupacou Gene
ral Cossaboll Bald Crooked Stick Waspa
ta Newa-a Garter Porcupine Pocaloche
Wocheque Sauquaha Enata Panther Co
lesetos Joe. Senecas—Civil John Wild
Duck Tall Man Molasses Ash Nahaneza
Tasauk Agu quema Roughleg Qu che aw
Playful Hairlip Tutinque Hillopewaya
tuka Taunhunsqua Nynosh, Suchu que
Leemaque Freuse Sequate Caumees
Scounett Tocondusque Conhoudawaco
Cwisla Nequatreu Cowhoused Gillwas
Axaea Con wewellow Suteasee Kiahoot
Crane Silver Bysaw Crayfish Woolthead
Conundahau Shacnasaw Coindos Hutchequa
Nay u Conodosa Coneseta Nesluau a Owl
Cousacka Cochecho Coucwash Sinnecou
cheekowe or Luck

The tract of three miles square for the
Delaware Indians adjoining the tract of
twelve miles square upon the Sandusky ri
ver, is to be equally divided among the fol
lowing persons namely: Captain Pipe Z
hauau or James Amstrong Maubautou or
Joan Amstrong San udoeyqua or Silas
Armstrong Teorow or Black Raccoon
Hawdrouwaite or Billy Montour Buck
Whea William Dundee, Thomas Lyons
Johnny Cake Capau Wolf Isaac Hill John
Hill Fishahoonoes or widow Amstrong
Ayenucere Hoomaambu of John Ming You
dorast.

LEWIS CASS, } Commis
DUNCAN MCARTHUR } sioners.
Now, therefore be it known that I,
James Monroe President of the United
States of America, having seen and con
sidered the said treaty, have by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate, ac
cepted, ratified and confirmed, the same,
and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused
the seal of the United States to be
[L.S.] hereunto affixed and have signed
the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this
tenth day of January, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and nineteen; and in the
forty-third year of American In
dependence.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Secretary of State



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY JULY 23 1819.

Our correspondent at Cahaba (A. T.) in
forms us that some of the lots, at the sale
recently, sold as high as \$525; and that
164 lots, the number sold, brought the enor
mous sum of 123,314\$.

FERDINAND AT HIS WITS END,
OR THE
PETTICOAT MAKER BOTHERED

The Spanish Treaty.

WASHINGTON July 13

By a vessel arrived this morning at Al
exandria, 30 days from Cadiz, we learn
that the treaty with Spain was not ratified,
and it was confidently asserted there that
it would not be; British influences was
said to be operating to prevent it; the
vessel which carried out our minister, was
still detained; from which some American
gentlemen at Cadiz thought favorably of
the result.

From this however, we should draw a
different conclusion, and that Mr Forsyth
was detaining her to return immediately.

City Gas.

CADIZ, June 2.
The treaty not yet ratified by the king;
and it is reported that he asks three months
to decide—This is believed to arise from
British influence at Madrid.—*Per. Rep.*

VACANCY FILLED.

We are happy to say, that John R. Don
nell, Esq of Newbern, has accepted the ap
pointment of Judge of the Superior
Courts, lately conferred on him by the Go
vernour and Council. The bench of that
tribunal is now completely filled; and al
tho' the salary attached to the office is great
ly inadequate, we cannot but hope the
wisdom of the Legislature will exert itself

in securing permanency to administration
of justice. None of the able gentlemen
who occupy the station are so far advanced
in life as not to hold out the promise of
many years of valuable public services;
and we should take care that those ser
vices be not utterly unrequited.—*Ral. Star.*

THE COMET.

The Comet which has been visible, for
several evenings, appears to be rapidly ap
proaching its perihelion; and will be visi
ble but a few evenings longer. Its tail
is not very clearly defined; and apparent
ly extends little more than a degree.—*Id.*

RALPH, July 16

State Engineer.—We have the pleasure
to state that Mr Fulton, our State En
gineer, who we last week mentioned as hav
ing just arrived at New-York from Lon
don, reached this place a few days ago, ac
companied by Mr Brasier, his Assistant.
The first business to which the Commis
sioners of Navigation will divert the at
tention of these Gentlemen, will be to make
an inspection and survey of Neuse River
and its waters. They will to day set out
for the Neuse.

From the Franklin Gazette

Sixty-five persons were buried in this
city, (Philadelphia) last week.—The great
est care is necessary at this time to pre
serve the usual health of our inhabitants.
The proper officers and physicians will no
doubt use every vigilance, and enforce every
precautionary measure for the purpose;
and our fellow citizens generally should
exercise forecast in their diet and habits,
to prevent the inroads of disease, which
are always more threatening in July and
August, than at any other time. The yel
low fever having appeared at Havana and
Vera Cruz, the Governor of Louisiana has
issued a proclamation requiring strict qua
rantine to be performed, and forbidding all
intercourse between the inhabitants of
New Orleans and the quarantine ground.

Fever at Havana.—Six hundred and
eighty foreigners died of the Fever at Ha
vanna, between the first of May and mid
dle of June.

The Missouri.—The Steam Boat Inde
pendence, the first that ever ascended the
Missouri, arrived at the flourishing town
of Franklin, on the 28th of May last, in 14
days from St. Louis.

Emigration.—From considerable obser
vation of the arrival of vessels from fore
ign ports we are of opinion, that the pre
sent rate of emigration to the United
States is not less than four hundred persons
per day. The greater part are English,
reaching us via French ports &c. the rest
are chiefly Irish and German.

Niles Register.

Our Looms.—It is with pleasure we no
tice the London papers complaining that
the orders for cloths &c. from the United
States are "very trifling." This is as it
should be. If our cloths do not come
from abroad, they will be manufactured at
home. Let our own shuttles be put in mo
tion—let our own manufacturers be fed and
clothed; and our own money circulate in
our own country. That which is our own,
must be dearer to us than that which be
longs to others, and ought to receive our
cordial and zealous support.

Dem. Press.

It seems that our countryman, capti
Symmes has been transmitting memo
rials to Europe, on the subject of his in
tended jaunt to the North pole, which as
we understand, for we have not paid par
ticular attention to his reveries, he has
pledged himself to find hollow on his ar
rival. We must confess, without daring
to mingle in such deep questions of polar
and of subterranean philosophy, that this
pledge would have come with better grace
from the adventurer after his return from
his journey. Dr. Mitchell seems disposed
to lend the ponderous authority of his name
in favor of such an enterprise.

Who can resist such philosophic whims?
Or dare gainsay when Mitchell sanctions
Symmes?

Letters recieved in this city would seem
to confirm the report, via Baltimore of the
existence of the Yellow Fever at Philadel
phia were it not that it is strenuously de
nied by the Philadelphia Democratic Press
that there is any such thing at Philadel
phia.

Nat. Int.

The Attorney General of Great Britain
has, according to the latest accounts, intro
duced a bill into Parliament, making it
felony, without benefit of clergy, for Eng
lish subjects to enter into foreign service,
without the royal license. The introduc
tion of this bill may, without any force of
construction, be regarded as the opinion
of the English ministry on this point.
For a long time they have preserved a
cold and sullen neutrality on this question;
but, it is said by an English paper, that the
operation of this bill will go to deprive the

Spanish patriots of nearly ten thousand
men who have, without the royal license,
enlisted in the revolutionary cause. We
may, therefore, conjecture, that this bill
introduced by the Attorney General, is
only preliminary to a system of measures
still more hostile to the patriots; for the
first law officer of the crown never would
introduce such a bill on his own personal
responsibility. But, it may be said, what
peculiar motive has England, at the pre
sent moment, to show hostility to the pa
triot of South America? What this secret
motive is, time must develop: it is a
matter, we conceive, perfectly understood
by the different courts; perhaps the ges
sion of Cuba, or some great commercial
monopoly. We have gained the Florida
without obtaining the consent of the Eng
lish ministry, and it would be no wonder
if they should obtain possession of Cuba
without our consent.

Morn Chron.

Obituary.

Life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky;
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scatter'd on the ground to die.
Life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail—its date is brief—
Restless, and soon does pass away.

O Death where is thy sting? O Grave where
thy victory?

In the last Recorder the Editor noticed the
death of an infant daughter, and in this
his melancholy task to record that of SALLY
his wife, who died on Monday, about 2 o
clock A. M. after a protracted illness of
nearly 6 months, which she bore with ex
traordinary meekness.—She was an affectionate
partner, tender mother, and a kind mistress;
also, a firm believer in the Lord Jesus, and
we doubt not but that she is now waiting
the reward of her faith in the kingdom of
Heaven. She has left three daughters, too
young to be sensible of the magnitude of
their loss; but many relatives and acquain
tances who seriously deplore her death.—
Aet. 31 years and 14 days.

Calmly resign'd to what high Heaven for
dains,
From her sharp sufferings flow'd her richest
gains.
But ah! each heaven-born excellence is fled,
And my best friend lies number'd with the
dead.
Dead? No! she lives a glorious life above,
And joins the angel songs of everlasting
love.

Our light affliction, which is but for a
moment, worketh for us a far more exceed
ing and eternal weight of glory. 2 Corin
thians, iv. 17.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT (CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES	F	M	D	C	D	C
Bacon	lb.	10	12			
Butter		25	30			
Bees-Wax		25	17			
Brandy, French	gal.	3	50			
do. Apple		80	45			
do. Peach		none				
Corn	bush	55	60			
Meal		70	80			
Peas		80	1			
Cotton	lb.	14	15			
Coffe		33	40			
Cordage		15	16			
Flour	bbl.	8	9			
Flax-Seed	bush	80	1			
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	50	1	75	
Pine Scantling	M.	12				
Plank		12				
Flooring Boards		17				
Shingles, 22 inch		2				
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15	18			
do. R. O. do.		9				
do. W. O. bbl.		9	10			
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20				
Lard	lb.	12	14			
Molasses	gal.	55	60			
Tar	bbl.	1	10			
Pitch		1	50	1	75	
Rosin		1	50	1	75	
Turpentine		1	40	1	50	
do. Spirits	gal.	30	32			
Pork	bbl.	17	20			
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1	30	
do W. I.		1	10	1	25	
do. American		60	65			
Salt, Allum	bush	70	80			
do. Fine		60	65			
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	30	35			
do. Lump		27	28			
do. Brown		14	16			
Tobacco	cwt	20	25			
Whiskey	gal.	60	65			

Committed

To the jail of Beaufort county on the 16th
July a negro man who says his name is
CATO,

and that he belongs to Mrs. Francis Irvin of
Jasper county, Georgia, and is about forty
years of age.—The owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away.

ALLEN GRIST, Sheriff,
Washington, July 23.

New Flour.

A CONSTANT supply Flour from
new Wheat, will be kept for sale by
the barrel or retail, at the store of
J. WHEELER, Jr.

July 23—2w216

Committed

To the Jail of this (Beaufort) county, on
the 22d inst, a negro woman named
Jenny,

about 30 or 60 years of age, and says she for
merly belonged to Jacob Cordon of this coun
ty, and was sold by James Lankley to Geo.
Williams of Pitt county near Greenville.—
The owner is requested to come forward,
prove property and take her away.

ALLEN GRIST, Sheriff.

Washington, July 23.

MRS. PHINNEY would like to teach
young Ladies in Drawing, Paint
ing, Gilding and Embroidery. School to
commence on Wednesday next.—Reading,
English Grammar and Geography will be at
tended to if desired. Application will be re
ceived at Mrs. Caraw's.

Washington, July 9, 1819—1w215

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm
of Davenport & Hoyt, was dissolved
on the 14th ult by mutual consent of the
parties. The business of the said Firm will
be settled by Eli Hoyt, who is duly authori
zed for that purpose.

RUFUS DAVENPORT,
CHARLES W. DAVENPORT,
ELI HOYT.

N. B. The Subscriber most earnestly
solicits payment of the debts due to the said
Firm, as their affairs require immediate set
tlement.

He offers the Stock of Goods on hand for
sale, at the most reduced prices, for prompt
payment.

ELI HOYT.

Washington, July 9, 1819—6w214

WASHINGTON TOLL BRIDGE COM PANY.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the
Capital Stock of this Company, has
been declared, for the half year, ending the
30th June; the same will be paid to the Stock
holders or their representatives, on applica
tion to the subscriber.

RICHARD CRIST, Sec'y & Treas'r
Washington, July 9, 1819—5 214.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI TED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress
passed on the 3d of March, 1815, en
titled "An act to provide for the ascertain
ing and surveying of the boundary lines
fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians,
and for other purposes," the President of the
United States is authorised to cause the lands
acquired by the said treaty to be offered for
sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, Presi
dent of the United States, do hereby declare
and make known, that public sales for the
disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands
in the territory of Alabama shall be held at
Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in
ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and
14 in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in
range 2, east—12 and 13 in range 3 east—
11, 12 and 13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for
the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3
west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the
sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6
and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9,
10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and
12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13,
in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in
range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820
for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and
14, in range 16 west—12 and 13, in range
17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the
said territory, on the first Monday in Au
gust next, for the sale of townships 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11,
12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, 10 range
7—10 and 11, in range 9—9, 10 and 11, in range
10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range
12. Excepting such lands as have been or
shall be reserved according to law for the
use of schools and for other purposes. Each
sale shall continue open for two weeks and no
longer, and shall commence with the lowest
number of section in township, and pro
ceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of
Washington, this 20th day of March
1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers authorized to publish the Laws
to the United States will insert the above
once a week till the 1st of September next.

March 24.

POETRY.

Form by the late John Finlay—never before published.

THE SOLDIER IN EGYPT.

From my chamber I woke at the dead hour of night,
And down to the ocean I sped;
The moon on the billows was trembling
And bright,
As it rose o'er the Pyramid's head.
It became lost a magic far clearer than sleep,
As I rood my long course on the sand;
And dear was the blast as it blew over the deep,
For it came from my dear native land.

The battle had ceased with the sweet setting sun,
But I heard its dread tumults again;
I passed—it was fought but the shivering gun,
Of the Watchman afar on the plain.

I thought of the woe and the carnage again;
I looked o'er the wave's distant foam;
And the fear that had started at sight of the slain,
I shed for the friends of my home.

Oh! pleasant it is, on a far foreign shore,
To think on the days that are past—
It awakes the full spirit that slumbered before,
Like the rain 'mid the wide burning waste.

Was it hope or illusion my bosom that warmed,
When I thought on the birth of the grave;
Like a witch half bewildered with magic that charmed,
I heard the sweet charms of my love.

To the spot I forever be tethered my sigh,
With the sound ever charmed let me be;
Here this coarse covered strand is a couch of delight,
When such visions my fancy can see.

TO THE LADIES.

With folly's shame attracts the fair,
Blame not the beaux who worship there;
Folly is you took meaner shapes,
No wonder we descend to apes,
But beauty shines on worth alone,
And steps and feet will scarce be known.

John Calfee, one of the most eccentric characters of his age, died in 1778, at York in England. On his tombstone is the following inscription:

Here lies the body of
JOHN CALFEE, esq.,
who lived 49 years in this world,
thirteen of which
he was Alderman of York &
"Honor, honor, honor!"

A poet passing by, and observing the inscription, wrote underneath as follows:
Oh death! more subtle than a fox,
Did this Calfee die to be an ox,
He might have graz'd mid briars and thorns.

Among his guests, Horne, horns, horns.

THE BENEVOLENT TAR.

The following anecdote, published in the New York Evening Post, is too good to be lost, and we, therefore, select it for the amusement of our readers.

An honest tar called at the House of Industry a few mornings since, and inquired for Mr. Smith's shirt. He preferred linen stripes but said what the ladies showed him would do, and asked what was the damage. On the ladies requesting him to accompany the institution to his brother tar, as the intention of it was to assist the poor, he replied, "I know it, I know it; I have been looking for the place some time, but could not find it"—then laying down four dollars, which was seventy-five cents more than asked, he was hastening out of the room. On being called to take his change, "Excuse me, ladies," said he, wiping his sun-burnt face, "I wish you success; I am growing old, but can yet earn a living." There was something so noble, and at the same time so modest, in the manner of this sailor, that words can not express it. The effect was that the ladies were melted into tears.

SAMPSON.

Local names are often given to articles which a stranger would be at a loss to define. A Dutchman from New York, a few years since, being on a journey to New Hampshire, put up at a tavern in the town of W.—in Vermont. It was a cold night and on entering the bar room he found a number round the fire quaffing their favourite beverage, which they designated by the name of Sampson.—(Composed of cider, molasses and spirits.) The Dutchman was invited to partake, of course called in his mug in turn. The company separated, and our traveller only remained. Finding after several attempts to raise himself from

the chair that he was unable to procure his equilibrium; and his ideas being somewhat confused, he addressed the landlord thus: "Vat you call dat stuff me drink to night?"—"Sampson," replied the other. "By de great guns," said Sam, "I think he vas Pharaoh, for he want let de people go!"

A Velocipeder presented himself at a turnpike gate, and demanded, "What is to pay?" That (said the weggish gate keeper) depends upon whether you ride upon your hobby or pull it through. In the latter case, you know, a two wheel carriage drawn by any horse, mule or ass, is liable to toll; and you will I suspect come within the meaning of this Act.

Carefully observe every action of a child which is praiseworthy, and let, if possible, a reward accompany it; for the encouragement of one virtuous impulse will have a much happier effect, than the correction of a hundred faults.

Pride and ill nature will be heaved in spite of all the wealth and greatness in the world. Civility is always safe, but pride created us enemies.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

"There are people," continued the corporal, "who can't even breathe without slandering a neighbor." You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy, "very few are slandered who do not deserve it." "That may be," retorted the corporal, "but I have heard very slight things said of you." The face of my aunt kindled with anger. "Me!" exclaimed she. "Me! slight things of me! What can any body say of me?" "They say," answered the corporal, "that you are no better than you should be." Fery flashed from the eyes of my aunt. "Who are the wretches?" "I hope they slander no one that does no deserve it!" remarked the corporal, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived. She was sensibly injured. True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful; but she was rigidly moral and virtuous. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct; she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbors slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of nature. A person who can live in this world without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

FORCE AND FASHION.

A gentleman of a large fortune fell violently in love with a lady, much inferior to him in point of property but far superior in intellect. He addressed her for some time with a zeal becoming her merits. But, at length, she told him she could never consent to marry him, till she required a sacrifice, which she feared would be infinitely too great for him to make. "If it be one half my fortune," said he, "it shall cheerfully be laid upon the altar of love." "That," said she, "is but a trifle to what I am about to demand." "If you would have the whole of my fortune, and myself your slave," replied her suitor, "I will not demur." "It is more than all that," said the fair damsel. "Name your terms, name your terms," cried the impatient lover. "Bid me wage war with giants, or fight the fiercest lions of the desert, and my love for you shall make me victorious.—Nay, order me to the Indies, to China, or Japan, and you shall be obeyed." "The sacrifice is still greater than all that," said the lady. "For compassion's sake, then," cried he in despair, "tell me what it is!" "It is no less than this," said she—"that you shave off your monstrous whiskers, that I may have the pleasure of beholding your face!"—"My whiskers!" cried he in astonishment. "My whiskers! O heavens! no madam, be it known to you, I will not part with my whiskers, to obtain the heart and hand of any daughter of Adam now existing on the face of the earth."

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

The extraordinary exertions made by a dog belonging to a poor old man, now maintained by the Duke of Penbierre, as related in the literary Gazette for last year have been greatly surpassed by a greyhound which lost his master at the battle of Culloden. Mr. O. a young gentleman from the south of Scotland, served as a volunteer in the company of a highland chief, or rather a demi-chieftain; and had been very kind to the animal previous to the fatal day. After the fall of Mr. M.D. the dog attached himself to Mr. O. but he was so remarkable for size and beauty, that the fugitive apprehended he would be the means of discovering his retreat.—Two Highland lads, who had been soldiers in the same company, and undertook to guide the Southern through bypaths, assured him, that the greyhound would be a safe guard, and to cope with several men, unless they were assisted by fire arms. The Highlanders conducted Mr. O. through the hills of Glenmoriston, Kinloch, Knoch,

and past Fort William to Appleton, where they applied to a friend of their own to ferry them to the opposite shore. This man would not venture to give such a valuable aid; but made them welcome to his boat, when darkness would conceal their embarkation. He advised them to land Mr. O. as he was most obnoxious to government, and nearly exhausted by travelling; and to return with the boat, leaving Mr. O. under some shelter, to recruit a little since he was dreadfully wounded. They could rejoin him by going round to a narrow arm of the sea, where the public ferryman would show them favour if needful. Mr. O. was rowed to the opposite side, and left in a waste sheep cot, with his dog, while the young men went to take the boat to the owner.—When the day dawned, Mr. O. in great anxiety hastened to look out for his friends, as the night had been very tempestuous. He soon descried the boat keel uppermost. His distress and poignancy of words can describe; a stranger to the country and the language, wrung by mental anguish he thought of delivering himself up at a gentleman's house he had been warned to shun, as his brothers were in the duke of Cumberland's army. He bent his steps in that direction; but observing a party of soldiers on an eminence, and two officers talking to them, he turned aside into a wood. It was the beginning of winter: the trees were leafless but so thick of branches and dwarf brushwood, as to afford some concealment. Mr. O. sat down and for the first time observed his dog carrying his wallet, containing provisions, and dressings for his wounds. The animal laid down the wallet, and disappeared. In a little time he returned, laid his head on Mr. O's knee, and with mute eloquence induced him to raise and follow. The dog led him to a cave, where he soon fell asleep. On awaking, he found a great addition to his store. The dog had broken up the pantry of the gentleman's house during the night, and brought the spoil to his master. A guard of soldiers prevented a repetition of depredations, and it has been supposed the greyhound noticed them, for he did not again approach the spot, and was not suspected. In those unhappy times, it was a point of humanity to feed strayed dogs, as so many lost their masters in the field of battle. Whatever the greyhound received he brought to Mr. O. lived upon game, caught by himself. He licked Mr. O's wounds, and thus contributed to relieve the pain; and while he slept, the dog was generally vigilant. Happily he was absent when an officer found Mr. O. in profound repose. He had removed the arms of the outlaw; but the dog would have strangled any one that approached. The officer gently awoke Mr. O. assuring him his intentions were not hostile. He required only his word of honor never to mention having seen him, and he would send a trusty person at night to take him to his brother's house. He kept his word. Mr. O. was concealed in his family until his broken arm was cured; and he got safe to Holland with his canine attendant.

A remarkable hard drinker, who was about to expire, begged one of his friends who was at his bed-side to bring him a goblet of water, telling him that "On our death beds we must be reconciled with our enemies."

A SWEET LASS.

A merry buxom Joan, not unlike (either with respect to shape, corpulence or ponderosity) the renowned hero of Irish Shandy, went into a merchant's store in Norwich, Con. and after purchasing about three yards of velvet ribbon for a girdle, which was the exact quantity she wanted—being very slender in the waist, but more than two feet in diameter, and consequently by mathematical calculation, not over six feet in circumference; I say after purchasing her girdle, she politely courted to the merchant, and left the store, intending to mount her steed. After looking round some time, she discovered there was no horse block; but casting her eye on a tierce that stood upon the head, a small distance from the door and willing by her agility, to render conspicuous the gratefulness of her person, and in order to mount her jade with more ease, she sprang with nimble feet upon the head of the tierce; but previously, according to the Newtonian system, as gravity tends to the centre, in gushed the head, and down dropped the graceful Miss Bridget up to her arm pits in a cask of molasses. Thus sweetly situated was the plump demure, closely surrounded by the delicious juice of the canel. With assistance, however, she was soon removed from her position, and placed on her horse, when she rode off full speed, with streams of treacle dripping from her sides.

The father of the young lady has since been to the merchant, and paid for about 20 gallons of molasses, which, obsequious to the command of flesh and blood, rushed out and made merry when the cask became pregnant with his daughter.

• Doctor Step.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, D. C. July 9, 1819.

- A. Athenaeum, A. Adams, Wells Andrews.
B. Jannet Bond, Arthur Bayley, John B. Wile A. Blount 2, Lurana Blount.
C. Lemuel Cook, Mercer Cherry, William Cherry, Jeremiah Cherry, George Conington 2, Henry Clark, James Clark, Nathaniel Crosby 2, P. T. Chapeau, Jesse Caten 2, Henry M. Cook, Elisha Chase.
D. George Denison, Charity A. Durling.
E. Micah B. Ellis, James F. Elden, Unah Edwards.
F. H. K. Frost.
G. Moses Gideons, Mrs. Gardner, Betty Gardner, Pelham Gibbs.
H. Mary A. Holmes, George Hill, Michael Hill, Isaiah Harden, Samuel Hawkins, Cullen Hudnal 2, Jesse Hinks, Charles Holland, David Humphrey, James R. Hocker 2, Rachel Hawkins, Isaiah Hodge.
J. John Jones 2, Samuel James.
K. Shadrach Killingsworth, Thos. Kennedy, M. Knappe.
L. Charles Lewis 2, Elias Low, Abner Lenth.
M. Joseph Morse 3, Monsieur Manger 10, Medlin, Wm. Magimpsey, Mary Mansfield, George Mills, David Mastin.
N. Wallace Nelson.
O. Elizabeth Owens 3.
P. David Porter, Lewis I Patterson, Mary Purser.
R. John Reed, Samuel Robiter, Julia Russian.
S. Peter Smith, Abraham Scales, Samuel Slade, Ezra Stiles, Julia Salter, Wm. Singleton, Samuel A. Stenow, Samuel Schmidt, Wm. Sicaly, Richard Syon.
T. Ory Taft, Hugh Telfair.
V. Thos. Voax, Josiah Versely.
W. Jordan G. Walker, Demsey H. Williams 2, Benjamin Worthington, James Waters, Hardy Whitfield, Seth Wilson, John Williams, Humphrey Wood.

JAMES AVENT, P. M.

Fifteen dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 1st. January last, a negro man named

CATO.

formerly owned by Wm. Daily, dec'd. of Hyde county. He is about 40 years old; quite black; six feet high, and has lost some of his upper teeth. He is well known in and about Washington where it is supposed he is now lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure said fellow in the Baufort County jail or deliver him to the subscriber living in Hyde county, near Germantown.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring, employing, or carrying him off under the penalty of the Law.

JOHN SALTER.

June 25, 1819—8w1 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation.

This is to notify all whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavit (agreeably to the form published by the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,

Second Comptroller,
201

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of these Blanks most in use, will be kept constantly for sale, at the Store of the Rev. J. Mastin.

VI. V.

PRESIDENT

To all and

Whereas, between the ca and the were con Washington, February, thousand John C. the part certain C nation; w following,

Articles of C. Call ally auth of the U Chiefs a nation of powered Washington February sand eig

Whereas nation have remain on being des those mea ry to the their nati United Sta of July, ei tnight wi ble or exp stipulated justed, hav States a tr give as tha ed to und ing parties the followi

Art. 1. the United north and Beginning point where Madison con joins the sa channel of Highway nel, to the f river, about Old Town divides the Little Tell Tallassee; nel, to the teyalee; the fork of said Ridge; the the Unicoy straight line the Cheata channel; to understood fatee, and the Highwassee Island, in t of the Hig portion of the the Cherokee that the re cond article the twenty-dred and five miles square ing at the in of the bound already men the Fennee said line, miles, are c trust for the fund; to be the proceed ded in the and, also, Unicoy Tur okce nation, of the instru herewith an by (his treat and agreed lands hereb tion, are in which the U account of nation who h to the Arkai adjustment eighteen hun Art. 2. T according to the treaty of hundred and ments on la coded by th